

THE DEMOCRAT.
CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY::: MARCH 30, 1814.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The candidate who is in favor of Free Trade, and decidedly opposed to a National Bank and the reception of Abolition Petitions.

ELECTORATE
For President and Vice-President of the United States.

FOR THE STATE.

J. W. MATTHEWS, OF MARSHALL,
J. H. DAVIS, OF WARREN,

CONSTITUTIONAL PLANTERS.
H. S. FOOTE, OF HARRIS-
B. H. BOONE, OF TUSCALOOSA;
J. E. H., OF WINSTON,
ARTHUR FOX, OF LAWRENCE.

It seems from the following letter, and the subjoined remark in the Charleston Courier that Mr. Calhoun has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State.

Mr. Calhoun's acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. — We are gratified to announce to our readers that Mr. Calhoun has accepted the office of Secretary of State, to which he was nominated by President Tyler, with immediate and unanimous confirmation by the Senate. In accepting this office, at the present juncture, and under existing circumstances, Mr. Calhoun can but be regarded as having sacrificed much for the good and at the cost of his country; and the patriotic act will be duly & universally appreciated. He is eminently qualified for the administration of the state department, and it is especially cause for congratulation that he should be placed at its head, when the adjustment of the delicate questions of Tex and the Oregon demand all the wisdom and prudence of the most sagacious statesmanship.

The following is an extract from a letter received in this city yesterday afternoon, announcing the foregoing intelligence:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1814."

"I was with Mr. Calhoun today. The mail came freighted with letters from his friends urging his acceptance. You will be gratified to learn that he could not resist the call of his country upon his services, and that as early as possible he will pass through the city, on his way to Washington. Tex. and Oregon will be the absorbing questions. His great merit and reputation render it difficult for him to decline, and we rejoice to see him accept."

We were induced to write in relation to a certain "secret" dialogue on Mr. Clay, to the Rev. Dr. Capers of South Carolina. We did so because we relied too implicitly on the truth of whig papers. We have then unfeignedly done wrong to Dr. Capers, not so much by our remarks, as by giving credence to the report that he was the author of such a stupid *mélange* of sycophancy and slaver. — The whig papers have long had such a habit of camping up exaggerated panegyrics of Mr. Clay, and putting them in the mouth of some distinguished man that we should have been more upon our guard and received this with great caution. We therefore acknowledge ourselves for once fully imposed on. Dr. Reid, the Scotch metaphysician's *sycophancy* issue of the primary qualities of the human mind, for we find ourselves often ready to give implicit credit to those things which are gravely asserted at first even by an opponent. They represent Dr. Capers as having attended a Clay Club in Alabama and to have uttered the above-mentioned preposterous party. We have the best authority for saying that Dr. Capers never attended any such meeting, never made any such allusion, and has always scrupulously refrained from taking any part in political matters. We regret to have used the language we did concerning Dr. Capers, we had always, and certainly yet, regard him as a man of high merit, and were much astonished that he should have so degraded himself. What we said would certainly have been called for, if our belief had been correct, but under the circumstances it was undeserved. That canting compound of ancient Pisto and modern buffoonery which we published in our last, was not the product of Dr. Capers but of some unfeigned whig who knew of no other way of becoming notorious than by trying how big a fool he could make of himself.

Marshal Bertrand, the friend and favorite of Napoleon, died very soon after his visit to the United States, on the 31st of January, at Chateauroux, his native town. M. de Brévière of the Chamber of Deputies, said on an occasion his death: "We have a duty to fulfil—to unite his ashes to those of the emperor. With your permission I shall draw up a proposition on the subject and present it regularly." The motion was adopted by acclamation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House, Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to modify the tariff of duties on imports. The bill is on the *ad valorem* principle, it imposes no duty higher than 30 per cent, and is to go into operation from and after the 30th day of September next. The valuation of all goods to be ascertained by adding the cost and charges of importation. The bill provides that raw cotton be admitted free of duty. This is right. The producers of cotton wish no protection. If the manufacturers of cotton in this country can buy the raw material cheaper elsewhere, let them buy it, it is all fair. The duty upon raw cotton has never been any thing else than nominal, but if it were otherwise, they wish not to be protected at the expense of the whole country. It is true, if the whole tariff of duties were laid with a view strictly to revenue, and any revenue could be derived from this source, it would be the duty of Congress to lay upon it a revenue duty without regard to what might be the popular interests of the cotton planter or any other part of the community. The planters indeed could not ask even for a revenue duty on cotton, because they would be immediately accused of laying for protection. It is well known that between Mr. Calhoun while in the Senate promised the sugar planters of Louisiana, that he to the extent of his ability, would protect them, so far as a revenue duty would protect, was straightforwardly accused of being favorable to protection. We therefore say, that the cotton planters should be perfectly silent as to whether there was any duty on cotton or not.

The National Intelligencer predicts that the report of this bill is all a sham or piece of business, and that no action will be taken by the present congress on the subject. It says the bill, recently introduced for the purpose of effecting a union in the domestic party by a show of uniting the tariff.

The following are the 10th and 12th sections of the bill:

Sec. 10. And it is further enacted, That from and after the 30th day of September, in the year aforesaid, the following articles, viz. Unmanufactured cotton, grain, and article of spinning, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 12. And it is further enacted, That all ad valorem duties authorized to be levied under this act, or of the act of which this is an amendment, which shall not exceed five per cent ad valorem, shall, on the first day of January, 1815, be reduced to the rate of

five per cent ad valorem, except such articles as may be required for the support of the army or navy.

We call the attention of theDemocrats of this and the adjoining counties to this proposition. We propose publishing this *Independent Democrat* for the low price of one dollar from the 1st of May until the 15th of November, being a sufficient time to give a full statement of the vote upon the Presidential Election. We hope that our present subscribers will make this fact known to those of their friends who wish to take a paper during the present canvass. The present session of congress is one of much interest. The settlement of the tariff question, and the important negotiations which will be shortly entered into concerning Oregon and Texas, are matters about which the public will wish the earliest and most correct information. The result of the present canvass for the Presidency, will fix the policy of the government for a long period to come, it will determine whether the country is to continue to suffer under the blighting operation of a protective tariff and a corrupting paper system, or enjoy the benefits of free trade and a sound currency. In view of things, we hope our Democratic friends in this and the adjoining counties will assist us in extending our circulation. Those who subscribe now can have the paper from the present time.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, formerly a federal and now a federal whig paper, in speaking of the charge made against Mr. Van Buren during the canvass of 1810, that he was opposed to the last war, uses this language: "The war having been declared, it is due to Mr. Van Buren to say that no public man in the state supported it more thoroughly, heartily, and zealously, throughout, than he did." After a detailed historical statement of all the circumstances attendant upon Mr. Van

Buren's course at that period entirely vindicating him from the charge, the Advertiser goes on to say: "Many of our political friends will scowl upon us, we know, for our frankness on this occasion. But we care not for that. Justice to all men is our maxim, and we wish not to beat even Mr. Van Buren by falsehood. We have, indeed, truth enough at our command to do that with."

L. C. Hornby, who was recently arraigned in New Orleans for the murder of

Cel. Twiggs, has been convicted of manslaughter. His counsel have moved for a new trial.

We see by an article in the *Globe*, that Gen. Joe Smith, the Mormon chief, has come out in favor of a national bank. He gives a very eloquent description of the disasters brought upon the country by Modest Van Buren, plaintively lamenting the death of Gen. Harrison as great misfortune. Let us not forget at the administration of Tyler. After giving a historical statement of political events down to the present time, he makes this very pointed, significant, and philosophical reflection:

"Subsequent events, all things considered, Van Buren's downfall, Harrison's exit, and Tyler's self-sufficient turn to the whole gang, show, as a Chilian night, exclusive Bonapartism, besetting and engulfing America."

It is suggested that he w'd form a very important addition to the "check, check-smith, and the chamberlain." The Clay-Cleve party is not over disdained. His talents as a propagandist, and manner of procedure are well to be of no account, and he should be enlisted forthwith.

For the Independent Democrat.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Sweepstakes before the National Guards in the fall of 1813. *Four miles only and a repeat?*

Political intrigues Whig out of Hamiltonian and Adamsian by Aristocracy.—Democracy enters "Loco-foco" (a term of derision) out of true Republican, by revolutionaries. "Whig is like St. Paul"—inspired by backsliders, libertines, manufacturers, speculators, oil-chasers and the whole tribe of traitors. Some say that he is "a real Clay-bank edifice,"—quite a fancy box. It is often agreed that there is a greater reason to distrust the Whigs—than to trust them. But on the other hand, he appears that either are not of any pressing emergency, or that lies are told to us in order to get us into the right, & that he is not to be trusted.

To which we add, that there is a greater reason to distrust the Whigs—than to trust them. But on the other hand, he appears that either are not of any pressing emergency, or that lies are told to us in order to get us into the right, & that he is not to be trusted.

—*With much less*

With much less

—*With much less*